

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 812 159 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

15.10.2003 Bulletin 2003/42

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61B 19/08**

(86) International application number:
PCT/SE96/00398

(21) Application number: 96909432.5

(22) Date of filing: 27.03.1996

(87) International publication number:
WO 96/029949 (03.10.1996 Gazette 1996/44)

(54) **A SURGICAL DRAPE HAVING ADHESIVE MARGINS**

CHIRURGISCHES ABDECKTUCH MIT HAFTENDEN RÄNDERN

CHAMP OPERATOIRE A BORDS ADHESIFS

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE

(30) Priority: 30.03.1995 SE 9501157

(43) Date of publication of application:
17.12.1997 Bulletin 1997/51

(73) Proprietor: Mölnlycke Health Care AB
405 03 Göteborg (SE)

(72) Inventors:
• LÖFGREN, Kristina
S-435 44 Mölnlycke (SE)

• KÖLBY FALCK, Ewa
S-416 56 Göteborg (SE)
• NETSNER, Bengt
S-437 32 Lindome (SE)

(74) Representative: Hyltner, Jan-Olof et al
Albihns Stockholm AB
P.O. Box 5581
114 85 Stockholm (SE)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 619 099 WO-A-96/00045
WO-A-96/01594 SE-B- 449 433

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

EP 0 812 159 B1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a surgical drape comprising a liquid-impervious layer and a layer of absorbent material fastened thereto.

[0002] In many surgical operations, the surgical or wound area is screened with the aid of a plurality of surgical drapes, dressing towels or the like which are placed on the patient around the surgical area and there fastened to the patient's skin along those edges of the drapes that face towards the surgical area. In order to facilitate application of the surgical drapes around the surgical area, the drapes are often provided with an adhesive coating on the underside of one edge of the drape. One problem with known surgical drapes of the kind defined in the introduction where the absorbent material is comprised of nonwoven material laminated on a plastic layer resides in the danger of the adhesive bond loosening at mutually overlapping edge parts of adjacent drapes. Another problem is that the properties of said edges are fully dependent on the properties of the material from which the surgical drape is comprised and do not therefore always have properties that are optimal for the application in question. The provision of an adhesive coating along the edges or borders of such surgical drapes also complicates their manufacture.

[0003] WO-A1-96/000045 published 4 January 1996 and designating EP, i.e. a document according to Article 54(3) EP, discloses a reusable surgical drape made of two fabric sheets placed on top of each other with a plastic film or other impervious sheet placed between these sheets. The fabric sheets are made with a cut in the fabric allowing the plastic film to stick out beyond the edge trimming of the cut, so that the film and the sheet can be taped to the skin of the patient in a way so blood and body fluids can not pass through the sealed area.

[0004] SE-B-449 433 discloses a surgical drape having an opening around which a self-adhesive tape is attached to the edge thereof.

[0005] EP-B1-0 769 927 published 25.01.1996 is an Article 54 (3) EPC document, it discloses a surgical drape having a self-adhesive tape attached to one of its edges so that a portion of the tape extend beyond said edge.

[0006] An object of the present invention is to avoid these problems.

[0007] This object is achieved in accordance with the invention with a surgical drape according to Claim 1. Because the edge-piece comprises a part which is separate from the drape in general, the material from which the edge-piece is made can be chosen in full accord with the properties desired of said edge-piece while, at the same time, enabling the surgical drape in general, i.e. the drape itself, to be optimized independently of said edge-part. Furthermore, the risk of adhesive bonds between overlapping parts of the edge-pieces of mutually adjacent surgical drapes loosening while in use can be eliminated by suitable selection of edge-piece material and

adhesive coating. Furthermore, the process of applying an adhesive coating to the drape edge-piece is separate from the manufacture of the drape itself, which simplifies the manufacture of the drape in comparison with the manufacture of known drapes of the aforedefined kind and renders such manufacture less expensive.

[0008] In one preferred embodiment, the separate edge-piece extends along the full length of the drape edge with which it is to coact, and the separate edge-piece is produced from a plastic material. The edge-piece is also stiffer in its transverse direction than in its longitudinal direction and is fastened to the surgical drape itself on that side thereof which in use lies distal from a patient. The edge-pieces are preferably glued or welded to the surgical drape.

[0009] In one variant, the edge-piece is attached to the surgical drape on that side of the drape which in use lies proximal to a patient.

[0010] In another variant, the separate edge-piece is manufactured from vapour permeable material.

[0011] By surgical drape is meant here drapes of all sizes and thus also includes dressing towels, abdominal sheets, plain sheets, slit sheets, etc..

[0012] The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a patient lying on an operating table with the surgical area, or wound area, screened with the aid of four surgical drapes constructed in accordance with one embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken transversely to the longitudinal direction of one edge or border of a surgical drape in Figure 1.

[0013] Figure 1 shows a patient lying on an operating table T where a rectangular surgical area O has been screened with the aid of four surgical drapes S1-S4. As shown in Figure 2, each of these drapes S1-S4 is comprised of a laminate which includes an upper layer 1 of absorbent material, for instance nonwoven material, an intermediate plastic layer 2, and a bottom layer 3 of soft material, for instance a wadding-like material. An edge-piece 4 is attached in some suitable way, e.g. glued or welded, to that edge of the laminate 1-3 which faces towards the surgical area O. Each edge-piece 4 extends along at least a part of said edge or border of the laminate 1-3 and part of the edge-piece 4 extends outwardly beyond the edge of the laminate. A bead or string 5 of adhesive is applied to the underside of the free longitudinal side edge of said edge-piece. The longitudinal directions of the edge-pieces are defined as directions parallel with the edges of the laminate 1-3 of the drapes S1-S4 to which respective edge-pieces are attached. The edge-pieces of the drapes S1-S4 in Figure 1 are reference 41, 42, 43 and 44 respectively.

[0014] The edge-pieces will preferably be made of a

fluff-free material, so as to ensure that no parts of the material will loosen and fall down into the surgical or wound area. The material will also preferably be hydrophobic, or will have been made hydrophobic, so as to prevent liquid from being absorbed from a surgical wound and to eliminate the risk of the adhesive bond loosening between mutually overlapping parts of respective edge-pieces 41-44. It is also important that the edge-pieces are able to conform to or follow the contours of the patient's body, and the material from which the edge-pieces are made will be highly flexible about transverse axes and preferably also elastic. An advantage is gained from a handling aspect when the edge-piece material is relatively flexurally rigid about longitudinal axes. These advantages are conveniently fulfilled when the edge-pieces are made from a plastic material. Hydrophobized nonwoven material or material comprised of several layers of different kinds may also be used.

[0015] In order to reduce the risk of skin irritation or other skin reactions, the edge-pieces may be comprised of vapour permeable plastic film, so-called breathable plastic. The adhesive coating will preferably consist of a skin-friendly adhesive and may be a continuous or an intermittent coating. The edge-pieces may be either opaque or transparent and their widths may vary in accordance with the type of surgery for which the surgical drape is to be used. The width of the adhesive bead or string may also vary as necessary and as desired.

[0016] As before mentioned, the edge-pieces may extend fully or partially along one edge or border of the surgical drape. The edge-pieces 42, 44 illustrated in Figure 1 extend along the full length of one edge of the surgical drape S2 and S4 respectively, whereas the edge-pieces 41, 43 extend only along a central part of respective drapes S1 and S3.

[0017] Prior to folding the surgical drape and sterile-packaging the drape subsequent to its manufacture, the adhesive beads are covered with release paper and the edge-pieces may optionally be folded in over the upper edge of the drape in conjunction with folding the package, so as to facilitate application in use.

[0018] It will be understood that the illustrated and described embodiment of the surgical drape can be modified in many ways within the scope of the invention. For instance, the edge-pieces may be fastened to the underside of the drape itself instead of to its upper side, as in the case of Figure 1. Furthermore, the drape laminate may have a construction different to that described, for instance it may include an absorbent material other than nonwoven material or may comprise two layers instead of three. The edge-pieces may, of course, be affixed along more than one edge of the drape laminate. For instance, when the drape is a slit surgical sheet, edge-pieces may be affixed to both edges of the slit. The invention is therefore restricted solely by the content of the following Claims.

Claims

1. A surgical drape (S1-S4) including a liquid-impermeable layer (2) and a layer of absorbent material (1) fastened thereto, wherein at least one edge or border of the drape (S1-S4) includes a separate edge-piece (41-44) which is fastened to the composite layer constituting the drape itself with a part of the edge-piece extending outwardly beyond said edge of the drape itself, said edge-piece including an adhesive coating (5) applied to the free longitudinal side edge of said edge-piece on the side thereof which lies proximal to the patient's body in use, wherein the width of the adhesive coating (5) being less than the width of said part of the edge-piece so that said part of the edge-piece is free from adhesive in a region along said edge of the drape (S1-S4).
2. A surgical drape according to Claim 1, wherein that the separate edge-piece (42, 44) extends along the full length of the drape edge concerned.
3. A surgical drape according to Claim 1, wherein the separate edge-piece (41, 43) extends solely along a part of the drape edge concerned.
4. A surgical drape according to claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the separate edge-piece (41-44) is made of a plastic material.
5. A surgical drape according to Claim 4, wherein the edge-piece (41-44) is more rigid in its transverse direction than in its longitudinal direction.
6. A surgical drape according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the separate edge-piece is made of vapour permeable material.
7. A surgical drape according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the edge-piece (41-44) is fastened to the surgical drape on that side of the drape (S1-S4) which in use lies distal from a patient.
8. A surgical drape according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the edge-piece is fastened to the surgical drape on that side of the drape which in use lies proximal to a patient.
9. A surgical drape according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the edge-piece is glued or welded to the surgical drape.
10. A surgical, drape according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein that the edge-piece is comprised of multi-layer material.

Patentansprüche

1. Chirurgisches Tuch (S1-S4) mit einer flüssigkeits- undurchlässigen Schicht (2) und einer Schicht aus Absorptionsmaterial (1), die daran befestigt ist, wobei wenigstens ein Rand oder eine Grenze des Tuchs (S1-S4) ein getrenntes Randstück (41-44) aufweist, das an die Verbundschicht befestigt ist, die das Tuch selbst bildet, wobei sich ein Teil des Randstückes nach außen über den Rand des Tuchs selbst hinaus erstreckt, wobei das Randstück einen Haftüberzug (5) aufweist, der auf den freien Längs-Seitenrand des Randstückes an der Seite desselben aufgebracht ist, die bei der Verwendung proximal zu dem Körper des Patienten liegt, wobei die Breite des Haftüberzuges (5) geringer ist als die Breite des Teiles des Randstückes, so dass der Teil des Randstückes von Haftmittel in einem Bereich entlang des Randes des Tuchs (S1-S4) frei ist.
2. Chirurgisches Tuch nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich das getrennte Randstück (42, 44) entlang der vollständigen Länge des betreffenden Tuchrandes erstreckt.
3. Chirurgisches Tuch nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich das getrennte Randstück (41, 43) nur entlang eines Teils des betreffenden Tuchrandes erstreckt.
4. Chirurgisches Tuch nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das getrennte Randstück (41-44) aus einem Kunststoffwerkstoff ausgeführt ist.
5. Chirurgisches Tuch nach Anspruch 4, wobei das Randstück (41-44) in seiner Querrichtung steifer ist als in seiner Längsrichtung.
6. Chirurgisches Tuch nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das getrennte Randstück aus dampfdurchlässigem Material ausgeführt ist.
7. Chirurgisches Tuch nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Randstück (41-44) an das chirurgische Tuch an der Seite des Tuchs (S1-S4) befestigt ist, die bei der Verwendung distal von einem Patienten liegt.
8. Chirurgisches Tuch nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Randstück an das chirurgische Tuch an der Seite des Tuchs befestigt ist, die bei der Verwendung proximal zu einem Patienten liegt.
9. Chirurgisches Tuch nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Randstück an das chirurgische Tuch geklebt oder geschweißt ist.

10. Chirurgisches Tuch nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Randstück aus Mehrschichtmaterial besteht.

Revendications

1. Champ opératoire (S1-S4) comprenant une couche imperméable aux liquides (2) et une couche de matériau absorbant (1) qui est fixée à celle-ci, dans lequel au moins un bord ou bordure du champ opératoire (S1-S4) comprend une pièce de bord séparée (41-44) qui est fixée à la couche composite constituant le champ opératoire lui-même, une partie de la pièce de bord s'étendant vers l'extérieur au-delà dudit bord du champ opératoire lui-même, ladite pièce de bord comprenant un revêtement adhésif (5) appliqué sur le bord latéral longitudinal libre de ladite pièce de bord sur le côté de celle-ci qui se trouve près du corps d'un patient lors de l'utilisation, dans lequel la largeur du revêtement adhésif (5) est inférieure à la largeur de ladite partie de la pièce de bord de sorte que ladite partie de la pièce de bord ne comporte pas d'adhésif dans une région située le long dudit bord du champ opératoire (S1-S4).
2. Champ opératoire selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la pièce de bord séparée (42, 44) s'étend sur toute la longueur du bord de champ opératoire concerné.
3. Champ opératoire selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la pièce de bord séparée (41, 43) s'étend uniquement le long d'une partie du bord de champ opératoire concerné.
4. Champ opératoire selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel la pièce de bord séparée (41-44) est en matière plastique.
5. Champ opératoire selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la pièce de bord (41-44) est plus rigide dans sa direction transversale que dans sa direction longitudinale.
6. Champ opératoire selon l'une quelconque des précédentes revendications, dans lequel la pièce de bord séparée est faite d'un matériau perméable à la vapeur.
7. Champ opératoire selon l'une quelconque des précédentes revendications, dans lequel la pièce de bord (41-44) est fixée au champ opératoire sur le côté du champ opératoire (S1-S4) qui se trouve éloigné d'un patient lors de l'utilisation.
8. Champ opératoire selon l'une quelconque des pré-

cédentes revendications, dans lequel la pièce de bord est fixée au champ opératoire sur le côté du champ opératoire qui se trouve près d'un patient lors de l'utilisation.

9. Champ opératoire selon l'une quelconque des précédentes revendications, dans lequel la pièce de bord est collée ou soudée au champ opératoire.

10. Champ opératoire selon l'une quelconque des précédentes revendications, dans lequel la pièce de bord est constituée d'un matériau multicouche.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

Fig. 1

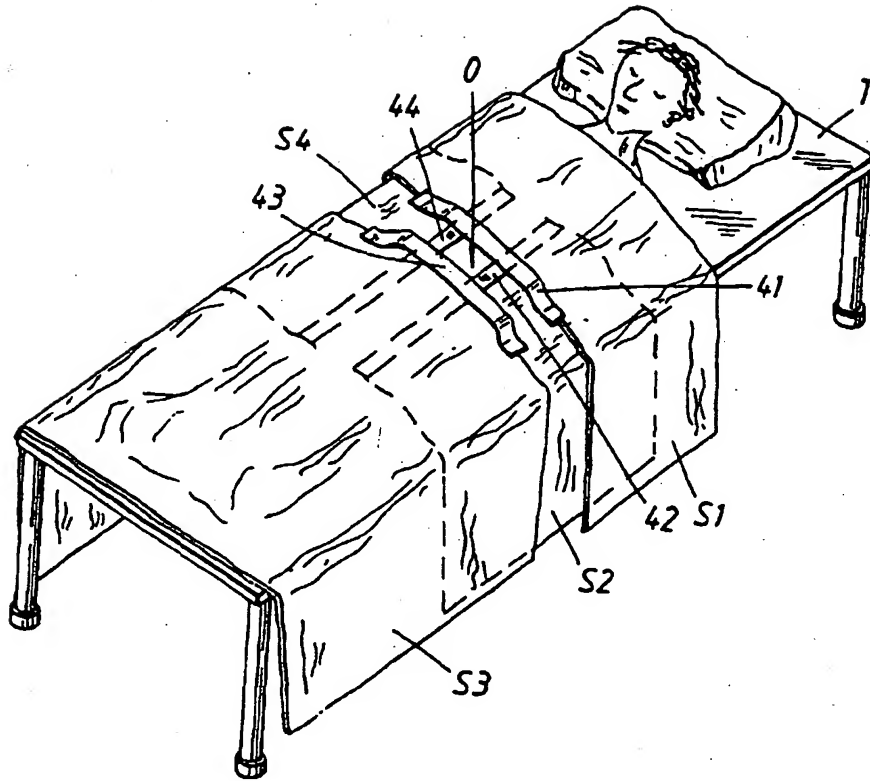


Fig. 2

